

FLAYS TRUSTS.

Speech on Bill to Prohibit Pool of Interest by

SENATOR JEFF DAVIS.

The Newly-Seated Senator from Arkansas Loses Little Time in His Promised Crusade Against Trusts and Capitalists.—He Delivers a Speech in Senate Filled With Sensational Declarations.

Passionate oratory marked the proceedings of the Senate Wednesday. Senator Davis, of Arkansas, who when elected declared that he would attack the trusts immediately after taking his seat, fulfilled his promise although he was a few days late in doing so. The speech was filled with sensational declarations and was given with that vigor for which the Arkansas Senator is famed in his own State.

Quaint phrasing pointed denunciation and evidences of intense emotion characterized his remarks. He was given a careful hearing by the Senators, and the galleries were well filled throughout the time he held the floor. Beginning shortly before 1 o'clock he spoke for a little more than an hour.

Senator Davis began by declaring that it was not his purpose to retain his seat in the Senate until his hair shall have turned gray before taking up his work actively in that body. He proposed to present quickly, fearfully and as intelligently as he might some of the living, burning questions before the American people.

It was for that reason he had determined to speak upon his bill to suppress trusts, pools, combinations, and conspiracies. After enforcing that his bill, vigorous Senator Davis, with dramatic effect, challenged any Senator to step forward and contest the issue with him.

Speaking of the annual appropriations for the expenses of the Government, amounting to \$900,000,000, he turned to Senator Beveridge and added: "Pile up that amount of money on this floor and let my good looking young friend, the Senator from Indiana, start to count it. He would be as old as Methuselah before he could count half of it."

The senator detailed appropriations made for maintaining the White House.

"And yet," he continued, "President Roosevelt has but five children—at home."

The inadvertence of speech brought laughter from all parts of the chamber.

"Everything," declared Senator Davis, "is in a trust except accords and persimmons."

"Holy writ admonished us to go into the vineyard and work. I have found nothing in the good book that warrants any of us going into the vineyard to corner all the grapes."

"The President," he said, "hathaken off the dollar the words 'In God We Trust.' It's time to take it off. I wonder what the Grand Old Party is going to put on the dollar?"

"This panic was started by the trust magnates and stock gamblers in order that they might take from the cotton producers half of their property," he added.

"I am for the under dog, Senator McLaughlin," he said addressing the Senator from Mississippi, who sat before him.

"Whenever you hear of a dog fight just say, 'Jeff Davis is for the under dog.'"

He read some statistics on the Standard Oil Company, and stepping out into center aisle stamped his foot and said:

"The Standard Oil is the old trust of the country. It is the trust that has all the paraphernalia and ear-rings of a trust. I desire to see the Standard Oil Company make me sick. Oh, sir, something ought to be done to curtail the great power of this monstrous trust—John D. Rockefeller's trust—the great Standard Oil Trust."

"I undertake to say," he continued, "that if this bill is enacted into a law and faithfully and honestly executed, trusts will be wiped from the face of the earth and no longer will we feel their grinding and destroying grip on the arteries of trade and commerce."

A domestic corporation found fixing the price of any article would, by his bill, he said, have its charter forfeited, and any corporation guilty of such act would not be allowed to do business in the United States.

"The trust evil," said Senator Davis, "is a cancerous sore on the body politic, just as upon the human body. The only remedy, the only successful treatment is the surgeon's knife. Cut it out by the root, destroy the virus before the whole body politic is affected and destroyed."

Congress should not hesitate in the work of destroying the trusts because of any fear of unsettling business, he continued. He spoke of the Sherman anti-trust law. "Has it proven effectual?" he asked. "Has it destroyed a single trust? Under its operation have they not grown stronger, defiant and arrogant? Almost for seventeen years the Sherman anti-trust law has been upon our statute books, more than four times as long as it took the North to wear out the South upon the bloody field of battle. Nearly seven years of Mr. Roosevelt's strenuous term has passed, and yet the trusts are as strong as ever."

He denounced stock gambling and said he would do away with gambling in cotton, grain and the necessities of life.

A Good King Gone.

Good King Oscar, of Sweden, is dead. He was seventy-nine years old, and was a fine old gentleman. He was the grandson of that Marshall Bernadotte, who followed the fortunes of Napoleon and, though a peasant by birth, rose to be the king of Norway and Sweden. The latter never attempted to conceal the obscurity of his ancestry, and over the door of the house in which Bernadotte was born rests a tablet which records that there "the peasant, Bernadotte," was born. King Oscar was not only one of the wisest, but one of the most democratic of rulers. He mingled freely with his people and knew their wants and wishes well. The separation of Norway and Sweden came as a blow upon his declining years, but it was one of the inevitable steps in the development of the two nations. The interests of Norway as a maritime nation were not identical with those of Sweden, and when the request for a separation of the two kingdoms was presented, it was refused by Sweden. Two years ago Norway seceded from the union and chose a king of her own. The grief for the dead sovereign in Europe will be deep and sincere, for, indeed, as the Atlanta Journal says, he was a model of that justice and mercy which "doth become the throne monarch better than his crown."

Ab, Mr. President, it was stated by the metropolitan press before I entered this august body, flippantly, too, that before I had been in the State six months the trust magnates would have me feeding out to the hounds. I may share crumbs with a Lazarus, but I swear to you today, by every God in the calendar, that I shall never eat from the hands of mammon.

"I want to say to you, sir, and to the members of this Senate, that you need not lose any sleep about a corporation getting its rights. You need not lose any sleep about unjust discrimination against them. They will take care of themselves. But rather should our solicitude be for the man

who bears the burdens of the Government."

"This is an age when men have gone mad in their frenzied efforts for the dollar. This is an age when money is placed above man; when gold is placed above God; when we would sell our souls, our Government, our all for one bright smile from the gold of mammon. What is money, Mr. President, that it is held so precious. You cannot eat it, you cannot wear it; your shroud has not pockets in it, and St. Peter will not receive it for admission into the Golden Gates."

"When we look to the leading cause for this great wealth upon the part of these corporations and the causes leading to their formation, to the formation of trusts, we are compelled to go no further than Republican authority itself, and take the sworn testimony of Mr. Havemeyer, the great sugar king, who has gone to reward, and it is good or bad, who has gone to that land and that clime where St. Peter does not take sugar in his, and where money is of no value."

Here called Mr. Havemeyer's statement before the industrial commission, that "the tariff is the mother of trusts."

"Under the operation of the system of government," he said, "fifty-one men in the United States, multimillionaires, if you please, have amassed a total fortune of \$3,295,000,000. Of this fifty-one John D. Rockefeller, the old king of the world, leads with \$600,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, the steel king of the world, follows with half this amount."

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has calculated, he said, that all of the property owned by 800,000 American citizens is \$107,000,000,000, so that these fifty-one citizens own one thirty-fifth of the entire wealth of the nation.

"What an alarming concentration of wealth; what an alarming concentration of power," he declared. "In this day and time money is king; money is god. Without it the doors of opportunity are closed; the doors of society are shut. Yet, even in some instances the doors of the church and the doors of the synagogue are shut to the man in rags and tatters as the man with millions. Now shall this condition continue? How shall this Government be saved? One way and one way only, that is to kill, destroy the sources of all this evil—the trusts."

He explained that his bill would not permit corporations to sell their products in one part of the country at a less price than they sell such products in another part.

"What is needed to do by the trust magnates or this Union in order to make them respect the law and obey its solemn mandates," he said, "is that they be treated like ordinary felons; is that the strong arm of the law be laid against them just as it would be against a horse thief or any one else charged with crime."

Land them in the penitentiary, place felons' stripes, the dog-eat-a-dog spirit, upon them and you will see the trusts are busted and the people will get relief. Ah, sir, one trust magnate in the penitentiary of the United States, one trust magnate with felon stripes, one trust magnate as a living example and object lesson that the law is greater than any man, that the law is above and beyond us all, that the law protects the weak and punishes the strong alike, would be the most wholesome example that could be set in this Republic to-day."

He declared that while he is an anarchist he is not an Anarchist or a Socialist.

"There is too much gold," he declared, "there is too much glitter; there is gloss; there is too much of tinsel, and I say, sir, that unless times and conditions change it will not be long before the American statesman will be wearing knee breeches with brass buckles and powdered wigs and bowing down to the people."

He spoke of the great expenses of the Government.

"Our President," he said, "and I speak of him in the most respectful terms, besides his salary of \$50,000 a year, and that is not excessive, is paid by this Congress \$25,000 a year for traveling expenses, and approximately \$113,000 annually for living expenses. Ah, Mr. President, this is enough. This is unreasonable. The President of the United States has five children. I believe it is true that he should live in accordance with the dignity of the position he occupies—the greatest Executive upon the face of the earth—but, Mr. President, I have you skinned a dog block in the matter of family. I have eight children, and I don't take \$113,000 for my living expenses. No, sir, the greatest President that ever lived upon this earth, that was ever inaugurated in this Capitol, in my judgment, was 'Old Blue Jeans,' old Hickory Jackson, who rode his horse to the White House dressed in a suit of blue jeans."

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MARCH OF NEMESSES.

The Fight Has Been Long, the Battle Been Bloody,

But Now the Trend is Toward Enforced Abstinence and the Whiskey Demon Must Go.

In 1811, nearly one hundred years ago, there was at the present site of Brookville, Indiana, a curious combination in the way of a man, says the American Farmer. He was preacher, farmer, distiller and barkeeper all rolled in one. He had come into the territory in 1797, and was the first Methodist minister among the first settlers on the Whitewater. The town of Brookville, in Franklin county, near the Ohio border, was laid out in 1807, just a century ago, and this preaching whiskey seller was a main actor in starting the place. On Sunday he preached regularly to his congregation of surrounding settlers, mostly small farmers, and after services "set up the liquor" to the "sin-sick souls." Everybody drank in those days, what they called "drams," the white and water clear product of the old-fashioned copper still. In fact, the first industry in every pioneer community was a distillery, being regarded as equally important with the mill that ground the grain.

The preachers were all tipplers and men of the drink habit, and the very first of all the temperance reform movements in this country was organized for the express benefit of the clergy.

Times have changed. We want our readers, especially the farming class, to take note of the contrast presented between 1807 and 1907 and the eventual center intervening.

Take note of Parson Manwaring, mixing his sermons and whiskey in the same log cabin, where entertainment was furnished for man and beast, and the drunkard and the very first of all the temperance reform movements in this country was organized for the express benefit of the clergy.

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SPOOK HALTS HORSE

And Warns Farmer Against Going to His Home.

He Was Delayed Until Daylight and When He Reached Home Finds Death Trap.

When a Society for Psychical Research holds its next meeting it might call before it. Charles Henry Durand, a farmer living about three miles from Caldwell, N. J., and hear his story of how his life was saved by a strange apparition he met in the road on Monday night.

Since the death of his wife Durand has lived alone in the farmhouse. He was on his way home from Peterson after dark Monday night when his horse stopped still in the road and refused to move. The horse trembled so violently that Durand strained his eyes in the darkness to learn what the animal had seen.

He says he saw a flicker of bluish light, which moved toward him until it was beside his wagon, and then took on a misty shape. He says he recognized the form and the voice of the apparition. It repeated to him three times the warning, "Do not go home for several hours."

With the cold chills running up and down his spine and the gooseflesh standing out over the body like a man with a fever, he tried to drive on, but the apparition was gone. The animal had broken out in a cold sweat.

Durand says he unhitched the horse and blanketed him. It was then about 11 o'clock. For two hours he worked with the horse, which seemed afflicted with the ague. After hitching up again, he drove slowly to his home.

It was then nearly 3 o'clock. He put the horse into the barn and went inside the house. The first sight that met his eye was a muddy footprint, and he found that nothing had been taken, although the house was a bit up.

He found a window on the ground floor that had been opened in his absence, showing how the intruder had entered. The farmer looked into closets and out-of-the-way places and then decided to go upstairs. When he started up he saw at once that some one had been there. There were footprints on the stairs and in the hall leading to his sleeping room.

Lighting his way before him and stepping cautiously, feeling that some danger was lurking ahead of him, but determined to face it at all hazards and have the deed done, he proceeded the door of his room. It was open, as he had left it.

When about to enter, Durand stopped and looked closely. Across the door at a height half way to his knee, so that his foot or shin must strike it, was a string, instinctively, the farmer says, he felt that something threatened his life.

To the man of the woods, used to the snoring of birds and animals, the string across the door suggested a spring or a trap. Durand went down stairs and returned with an umbrella. He stood against the wall of the hall and with the umbrella handle gave the string a pull. Instantly there was a report and a bullet into the investigation later showed it was at about the height of a man's chest.

Durand then entered the room and found a revolver fastened to a dresser. The string led from the trigger to the door. It was ingeniously arranged to shoot the person who entered the room.

Durand believes that the person, or persons, who visited his home did so with the intention of killing him, but not finding him home, arranged the trap. He says he has a suspicion that the person who knows the reason for their attack upon his life. His neighbors say whatever feud there is must have existed before Durand moved into the neighborhood where he now lives.

He believes the apparition in the road saved his life. He says he recognized the figure and the voice, and it was of a person now dead of whom he was fond. Further than this he refuses to talk. Durand never has believed in spiritualism. His experience has pretty well unnerved him, although he is not the kind of man who is easily unnerved.

Christmas Buyers.

Christmas is almost here and everybody is looking out for presents for the little ones and the old ones too. To these we would say buy early. The merchants have laid in their stocks of Christmas goods and are ready for the trade. It is perfectly evident that those who come early will get the selection from the full stock and will thus have the advantage of later comers.

The merchants will also be able to give more time in helping the customers to decide on the appropriate thing and will thus in many instances save the purchaser the trouble of deciding on an inappropriate gift. It is less than two weeks now until Christmas and to wait until the last few days will be a mistake which will be recognized too late.

In selecting presents the tendency is to have articles which will be of some real use to the recipient. This is a most sensible tendency. One thing to be deplored about the habit of Christmas giving, is the balancing off of gifts in the matter of values, and the seeming obligation resting on each one to give gift for gift.

But gifts with the taint of the commercial spirit are nothing more than barter, and defeat the real purpose of the custom.

To those who are going to remember their relatives and friends this Christmas, it will be in many ways advantageous to buy early and thus approach the glad season in a tranquil state of mind.

Those with dynamite.

Near Bristol, Tenn., four persons were killed and cremated Thursday on the farm of John Duff, whose son, William, was playing with a stick of dynamite. The dynamite exploded killing the boy and Mrs. Nathaniel Barnes and Mrs. Elijah Moody and her child. The house caught fire and cremated the bodies.

Some Legal Points Submitted to the Supreme Court.

For Its Decision In Reference to the Formation of New Counties in This State.

The case of A. B. Parler, et al., petitioners, vs. W. Brooks Fogle, et al., commissioners of election for Orangeburg County, respondents, was argued before the State Supreme Court at Columbia on Thursday on a petition for an injunction restraining the commissioners from holding an election on the formation of Calhoun County, as ordered by the Governor.

Messrs. W. C. Wolfe, D. O. Herbert and B. H. Moss, of the Orangeburg Bar, appeared for the petitioners, and the board of election commissioners were represented by the Attorney General, who had designated Messrs. Bellinger & Welch to represent him in the case, as Messrs. Bellinger and Welch have been the legal advisers for the new county advocates.

In his argument for the injunction, Mr. W. C. Wolfe took the position that the form, practice and procedure in this case follows the case of Segars against Parrott, which form, practice and procedure received the implied sanction of the Court by a grant of the relief desired in that case. A demurrer was interposed in that case, questioning the jurisdiction of the Court in every particular in which jurisdiction might be assailed in this case, but the demurrer was overruled.

In Lamar against Croft another new county case, where the same question of jurisdiction arose, the Supreme Court held that the complaint did not state facts warranting equitable relief and that an action might be maintained in equity to enjoin the commissioners. Mr. Wolfe cited also the case of Croxton vs. Truesdell, in which the Supreme Court enjoined an election to determine the location and establishment of a county dispensary. Mr. Wolfe asked the Court to inspect the reports of the surveyors and determine whether the surveys were sufficiently definite; also to consider whether the Governor had the right to permit the petitioners to amend their petition.

Then the third cause of action in substance was as follows: "The plaintiffs and others residing within the proposed new county are registered in their township, but at voting places without the territory of the proposed county; but under an Act of the Legislature the defendants have only arranged to open voting places within the territory, which deprives petitioners of the right to exercise their franchise in the proposed election, though the plaintiffs are qualified, registered electors. The Constitution provides that all persons thus qualified have the right to vote, and Article 7 expressly declares that if they reside within the area of the new county they will have the right to vote, yes or no, upon their proposition. To deprive them of this right would be to abridge and deprive them of rights secured by the Constitution and in violation of both the State and Federal Constitutions, in that it would be a denial of the right of suffrage, and in violation of the proposed boundary line of the new county and the voting place out without, and the elector out within the area of the proposed county, there is an irreconcilable conflict between the Constitution and the Act of the General Assembly. In such cases the Act of the Legislature must necessarily fail, and all of the Acts of the defendants thereunder are necessarily void. If the Court does not enjoin the defendants the plaintiffs will be deprived from voting and will have no other remedy or right of appeal, but would thus sustain irreparable damage and injury."

The fourth cause of action, said Mr. Wolfe, challenges the legality of the entire registration system, but he dwelt on only one point. The Constitution lays upon the Legislature the regulation of the right of registration, and the Legislature in 1907 passed an Act requiring supervisors of registration to open their books to each town or industrial community containing 300 or more inhabitants at least 30 days before any general or special election. This Act has been complied with.

In conclusion, Mr. Wolfe said: "The plaintiffs do not ask that this election upon the formation of this new county be delayed for all time, but simply that it be stayed until all the constitutional requirements in such cases be complied with."

In his argument Mr. Moss devoted himself to the conviction between Section 573 of the Code and Section 1 of Article 7 of the Constitution, and quoted numerous decisions to show that the statute in such case is void and the election should be restrained. Col. Herbert also made a general argument on the rule to show cause, the defendants, through their attorneys, made a number of points, some of which are as follows:

That the Governor is the sole judge of the matters coming before him in new county petitions, and that he has passed on these matters. That the Governor merely allowed the purpose of making the boundaries more definite. They deny that the Constitution says all qualified electors in the proposed new county shall vote, but it says the question shall be submitted to the qualified electors, and that a two-thirds vote of those voting is necessary to form the new county. That the defendants have merely followed the order of the Governor and the laws of the State, and they have not told the managers of election, who are qualified electors and who are not, but have merely followed the opinion of the Attorney General. That while it is alleged a number of electors in the proposed county will be deprived of voting, it is not alleged that if permitted to vote they will cast their ballots against the formation of the new county, or that their being unable to vote will affect the result.

By a way of defence it is alleged in the return that the plaintiffs have failed to show any equity that entitles them to relief; that the action

FULLY ARGUED.

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